

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL X.

NO 120.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
descd t-w&t-wf

A. J. JAMES,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house.
feb25 w&t-wf

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

LIGE ARNOLD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in all of the above counties promptly
ansd w&t-wf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court,
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street.
mar19 t

GEOSE E. ROE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
prnt14 w&t-wf

JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman.
feb22 w&t-wf

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court-House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 6th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

LAWSUIT NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY,
CLAY & MONROE,

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit, and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
Has been engaged to attend the unrepresented professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.
aprpt w&t-wf

G. W. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
june14 w&t-wf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.
dec11 w&t-wf

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will receive the deposition of non-residents in any part of the State.

He will be Commissioner of Deeds, and other writings to be used or delivered in public offices, and Commissioner of the net of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.

Opposite "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, no. 100.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,
Having permanently located in Frankfort, tends his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

Office to Main street, in the Mansion House, 2d door from corner.

A. CONERY,
(successor to W. E. LOOMIS.)

DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, and Fancy Goods.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired at short notice.

I am returning from business. I will return my thanks for the patronage I have received, and would recommend Mr. Conery to you as competent to conduct the business as you successor, having been with me for number of years as Salesman, and Watch-Maker.
W. E. LOOMIS.
sep13 w&t-wf

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent.
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records.
sep13 w&t-wf

LOOK AT THIS!

J. L. Moore & Son
Are Receiving Their

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

aug20 w&t-wf

NOTICE.

FOR SALT RIVER.

All persons indebted to SOLOMON WEILER, (A. Schenck's Agent,) are requested to come forward immediately and settle up, as he is desirous of closing up his business as soon as possible.

The stock of CLOTHING on hand will be sold at Cost, until the first week in November, at which time the house will be closed, the proprietor expects then to move to the head waters of Salt River.
SOLOMON WEILER,
No. 1, Commonwealth building, St. Clair st.

ang13 w&t-wf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENT.
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.
aug25 w&t-wf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. P. MARSHALL..... JOHN A. DICKINSON.

NEW CARPET

AND
House Furnishing Store.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

IMPORTERS & DEALERS,

19 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of

handsome.

Carpets, Tassels,
Floor Oil Cloths, Cornices,
Rugs, Mats—Bands,
Drapes, Geo Matting, Shading,
Star Rods, Shade Trimmings,
Curtains, Crumb Cloths,
Timings, Green Baize,
Star Linen.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We

also keep in hand and ready to order Flags, Tents,

Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our

stock being entirely new, and having been selected

with great care, we can offer such inducements in

styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west

of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

19 Fourth St., Lou. Ky.

ansd w&t-wf

PIANO TUNER.

IT GIVES US PLEASURE TO AN-

OUNCE TO THE PUBLIC THAT WE HAVE

RECENTLY HIRED A PIANO TUNER

THOS. G. POINSETT.

The last tuner and repairer of Pianos in the West,

All others sent to us shall be put in lass satisfac-

tory attended to.

No. 321, (top) 4th street, Louisville, Ky.

sep19 t

HART & MAPOTHER,

Lithographers and Fancy Printers,

Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,

Louisville, Ky.,

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every

description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND RAY-

& CO.

on LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.

oct17 w&t-wf

ansd w&t-wf

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Corner Fourth and Main Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARROW & PHILLIPS,

PROPRIETORS,

Termes, \$1 50 per day.

aug2 w&t-wf

STOP THERE!

HALL & HARRIS keep the

United States Hotel in the

Owens Hotel.

When you go to Louisville

stop there.

jul5 t

M. B. SWAIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 1 Masonic Building,

mar10 w&t-wf

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!

BURR, HAIGHT & WHEELER

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE now on hand a large assortment of

Side-seat, Town and Open Buggies,

various styles and finish, to which we would re-
spectfully call the attention of the citizens of Frank-
fort and vicinity. This is the most complete as-
sortment of vehicles ever offered in the West, and will be sold
lower than ever before offered, for cash, or short ad-
vanced paper.

Please give us a call and examine our stock.

sep1 w&t-wf

BA. GAINS

IN Traveling and Walking Suits

C. T. MERRIMAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.

je26 t-w&t-wf

C. T. MERRIMAN,

National Hotel Building,

Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.

ansd w&t-wf

R. L. TALBOTT,

CARY AND TALBOTT,

SUCCESSORS TO

BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARY, PAINTS,

Oils, &c., 4 Market street, between Third and

Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

17th Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-

ders.

T. G. WATERS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER

IN BOOTS & SHOES,

S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ansd w&t-wf

COPARTNERSHIP

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a

Partnership under the style and firm of S.

HARRER & CO., for the purpose of carrying

on the

to be found in the 5th article providing for its own amendment. Under this article amendments have been proposed by two thirds of both Houses of Congress, and have been ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, and have consequently become parts of the Constitution. To this process the country is indebted for the clause prohibiting Congress from passing any law respecting an establishment of religion or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of petition. To this we are also indebted for the bill of rights which secures the people against any abuse of power by the Federal Government. Such were the apprehensions justly entertained by the friends of State rights at that period as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived without these amendments. Again, the Constitution was amended by the same process after the election of President Jefferson, by the House of Representatives, in February, 1803. This amendment was rendered necessary to prevent a recurrence of the dangers which had seriously threatened the existence of the Government during the presidency of that election. The Article for its own amendment was intended to procure the amicable adjustment of the conflicting constitutional questions like the present, which might arise between the Governments of the States and the United States. This appears from contemporaneous history. In this connection I shall merely call attention to a few instances in Mr. Madison's justly celebrated report in 1779, to the Legislature of Virginia. In this he ably and conclusively defended the resolutions of the preceding Legislature against the structures of several other State Legislatures. These were mainly formed upon the protest of the Virginia Legislature against the alien and sedition acts, as palpable and glaring infractions of the Constitution.

In pointing out the peaceful and constitutional remedies, and he referred to none other to which the States were authorized to resort on such occasions, he concludes by saying that the Legislatures of the States might have made a direct presentation to Congress, with a view to a rescinding of the two offensive acts, or they in girt have represented to their respective Senators in Congress their wish that two thirds of them would propose any explanatory amendment to the Constitution; or two thirds of themselves, if such had been their option, might, by an application to Congress, have obtained a Convention for the final settlement of the special points. This is the very course which I earnestly recommend, in order to obtain an explanatory amendment of the Constitution on the subject of slavery. This might originate with Congress or the State Legislatures, as may be deemed most advisable to attain the object. The explanatory amendment might be confined to the final settlement of the special points of the Constitution on these special points: First, an express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists, or may hereafter exist. Second, the duty of protecting this right in all the common Territories throughout their Territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe. Third, a like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, restored and delivered up to him, and of the Fugitive Slave Law enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all Slaveholding is decreasing this right, are violations of the Constitution, and consequently null and void. It may be objected that the construction of the Constitution has already been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and what more is to be required? The answer is, that a very large proportion of the people of the United States still doubt the correctness of this decision, and never will cease from agitating and admiring the pending force until firmly established by the people of the several States, in their sovereign character.

Such an explanatory amendment would, it is believed, forever terminate the existing dissensions, and restore peace and harmony among the States. It ought not to be doubted that such an appeal to the arbitrament established by the Constitution itself would be received with favor by all the States of the Confederacy. In any event, it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation, before any of these States shall separate themselves from the Union.

Our Foreign Relations,

GREAT BRITAIN.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. Since the commencement of my administration, the two dangerous questions arising from the Clayton and Biddle treaty, and from the right of search claimed by the British Government, have been entirely and honorably adjusted. The discordant construction of the Clayton and Biddle treaty between the two Governments, which at different periods of the discussion, bore a threatening aspect, has resulted in a final settlement entirely satisfactory to this Government. In my last Annual Message, I informed Congress that the British Government had not then completed arrangements with the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two Governments. It is, nevertheless, confidently expected that this good work will be soon accomplished. This confidence has since been fulfilled. Her Britannic Majesty concluded a treaty with Honduras on the 28th November, 1856, and with Nicaragua on the 29th August, 1860, relinquishing the Mosquito Protectorate; besides, by the former, the Bay Islands are recognized as a part of the Republic of Honduras. It may be observed that the stipulations of these treaties conform to every important particular of the amendments adopted in London on the 18th of October, 1856, between the two Governments. It will be recollecting that this treaty was rejected by the British Government, because of its objection to the just and important amendment to the Senate, to the article relating to Roatan and the other islands of the Bay of Honduras.

When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, the aspect呈现 of our foreign nondiplomatic affairs was not satisfactory. We were involved in dangerous complications with several nations, and two of our Territories were in a state of revolution against the Government. A restoration of the African Slave Trade had numerous and powerful advantages—unlawful military expeditions were countenanced by many of our citizens, and were suffered, in defiance of the efforts of the Government, in escape from our shores, for the purpose of making war upon the unoffending people of neighboring republics with whom we were at peace. In addition to these and other difficulties, we experienced a revolution in monetary affairs, soon after my advent into power, accompanied by a general and disastrous consequence to all the great interests of the country.

When we take a retrospect of what was then our condition, and contrast this with its material prosperity at the time of the late Presidential election, we have abundant reasons to return our grateful thanks to that merciful Providence which has never forsaken us as a nation in all our past trials.

NEW GUINEA.

The exchanges of ratifications of the convention with the Republic of New Guinea, signed at Washington on the 10th of September, 1857, have been ratified by the legislatures of both countries, and the ratification of the high contracting parties.

This was by far the most dangerous question which had existed since the war of 1812.

Whilst it remained suspended, and at any moment might have precipitated into a war, this was rendered inevitable by the exasperated state of public feeling throughout our entire country, produced by the forcible seizure of a American vessel, recently captured on the coast of Cuba in the spring of 1858.

The American vessel, with her crew, and several passengers, were captured by the British, and the crew were sent to the British Isles.

The American Government, in consequence of this capture, issued an order to the Secretary of State, directing him to demand a full and prompt compensation for the loss sustained by the Republic, and to demand the release of the crew.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. M. MAJOR, & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

T. E. M. S.

One copy, per annum, in advance..... \$4 00

SATURDAY..... DECEMBER 8, 1860.

We yield nearly all the available space in our paper to the insertion of the President's message entire. The whole country is interested in this important State paper to an extent rarely, if ever, felt before. It will command attentive perusal.

An Extra Session.

We clip the following from the Newcastle Democrat of a late date:

The Yeoman does not see the emergency at present, requiring the convening of the Legislature. We do not know that it is the part of wisdom to wait for greater emergencies to arise. If the financial crisis could avert itself, and money sufficient to meet the wants of trade could be secured without legislative action, well enough. But in the event of a suspension by our banks, (and these are eventful times,) would not the forfeiture of the bank charters occasion much greater difficulties? Wise legislation looks to the future. If Kentucky can weather the storm, she will do well.

It is useless to deny the fact that there is a stringency in the money market, which is just beginning to be felt. Something must be quickly done to avert a greater calamity than now is experienced.

Is it policy, is it wisdom or economy to wait until the worse comes, before legislation is resorted to? Again: Politicians may theorize; demagogues may speculate from a false position; but facts, startling in their nature, are starting us in the face, and astonishing Kentucky that she will be compelled to take a more decisive stand than that she has taken; that a more satisfactory expression as to her position will be demanded by the other Southern States. It is due to herself that she seek a position in which she will feel untrammeled, and perfectly free to act without being driven, like a whipped spaniel, to her duty.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN FROM NEW YORK.—We find the following dispatch in the New York *Herald* of Wednesday:

"THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Albany, December 4.—Officed returns just received elect St. John to Congress from Orange and Sullivan. Two towns of the latter county were thrown out on account of informality."

Mr. St. John was the Democratic candidate. This gives the Democrats eleven members of Congress from New York. In the last House they had but four.

THE Legislature of Vermont has refused by a vote of 125 to 53, to repeal their Personal Liberty bill. They are determined to nullify the constitution.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Thanks to Senator Powell for a full set of the *Congressional Globe* for the last session of Congress, and other valuable documents.

At Keeney & Crutcher's, next door to Comer's Big Eagle, you can get any style of hat you may desire, and pay for it with bills on any solvent bank, and at prices to suit the times.

TO DRESS WELL.—Persons who wish to dress comfortably and elegantly, should always deal with a merchant who keeps the best quality and neatest styles of goods—with a man who knows when a garment fits, and how to suit and please the taste of his customers. Such a merchant can be found at No. 4, Masonic Temple, Louisville. M. B. Swain has on hand a superb assortment of summer goods, from which a gentleman can supply his entire wardrobe in the most fashionable style of the season, and at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

TO LAWYERS.—Our facilities for job printing are equal to any office in the West, and we are prepared to do all kinds of job work at the shortest notice. Lawyers' briefs, legal cards, blanks, &c., printed in the neatest styles and at prices as low as they can be done anywhere.

COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Brumley et al. v. Murray et al.; Green, affirmed.
Commonwealth v. H. C. Brown, affirmed.
Commonwealth v. Flynn, Mason; affirmed.
Anderson v. Fox, Mason; affirmed.

Rasor v. Hayes et al., McCrudden; reversed
as to Julius Rasor.

ORDERS.
Bell v. Fleming et al., McLean; motion to dismiss sustained.

Barker et al. v. Gooch et al., Madison; agreement filed.

Turney v. Smith, Madison; death of appellant suggested.

W. R. Kinney, Esq., of Henderson, admitted Attorney in this Court.

Turner et al. v. Joseph et al., Madison;

Watson v. Lamb's heirs, Madison.

Jackson et al. v. Lewis, et al., Madison—submitted on briefs.

Commonwealth v. Turner, motion to strike his name from the roll of Attorneys. Trial commuted and several witnesses were examined for the Commonwealth, and cause laid over till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Commonwealth v. Houghen, Kenton; affirmed.
Yecky's ex' et al. v. Esther et al., Crittenden; affirmed.

Tanner v. Manifice et al., Nicholas; affirmed.

Watson v. Tibbatts et al., Campbell; affirmed.

Hickman v. Hornsby, Shelby; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Yancey v. Smith, Madison; revived in name of administrator by consent and appears applied entered and continued.

Commonwealth v. Garrard; cross appeal granted and agreement filed.

Hobbs et al. v. King et al., Lincoln; agreement filed.

Lusk v. Hopper et al., Garrard;

Elder v. Stearns, Garrard;

Smith et al. v. Jackman, Garrard;

Samuel et al. v. Saiter, Garrard—submitted on briefs.

Commonwealth v. Turner, sundry witnesses examined and cause laid over till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

B. H. Alphin et al. v. Alphin et al., Kenton; affirmed.

B. H. Alphin et al. v. Alphin et al., Kenton; affirmed.

Watson v. Lamb's heirs, Madison; affirmed.

Cookson v. Gray et al., Lyon; affirmed.

Trotman et al. v. Diggs, Madison; reversed on original appeal to Riddle, and reversed on cross appeal of Diggs.

Commonwealth v. Hancy et al., Madison; opinion delivered, setting forth that appeals are not guilty.

ORDERS.

Watson v. Carrington et al., Ballard; warning order.

Anderson v. Anderson, Knox; agreement filed.

Aiken et al. v. Woodring, Alair; death of appellant suggested, and rule suspended for reversion.

Henderson v. Woods, Garrard; agreement filed.

Arnold v. Dote et al., Garrard;

Burdett et al. Jones, Garrard;

O'Neil et al. v. Culpepper, Garrard;

Hamill et al. v. Patterson et al., Pulaski;

Hansell et al. v. Patterson et al., Pulaski;

Testor v. Pierce's ad't, Garrard;

Turner v. Garrison, Garrard—submitted on briefs.

Slaughter v. Barnett, Louris; motion to dismiss as to day.

Commonwealth v. Turner; several witnesses examined and cause laid over for further hearing to-morrow.

XXXVIII CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—SENATE.—The Senate assembled at noon.

A Prayer was offered up.

Mr. Pugh appeared and took his seat.

The journal was read.

Mr. Hale moved that a number of volumes be published in relation to the Pacific Railroad, for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Powell moved the reference of the President's message, so far as it relates to the political affairs of the country, to a special committee.

Mr. Green offered a resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of establishing an armed police force in the border States, slave and free, for maintaining a general peace, and the efficient execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

The credentials of Senator Baker, of Oregon, were presented.

Mr. Hale moved to reconsider the vote to print the president's Message, and made a speech attacking it as failing to look the secession movement in the face.

Mr. Brown said: "If you of the North will go right, we will go left, and vice versa."

Mr. Iverson.—The States withdrawing claim any further allegiance. We intend to go out of the Union before the 4th of March—peaceably, if we can, forcibly, if we must. Five States have gone, and Arkansas and Louisiana will call Conventions soon.

Mr. Wigfall thought that the President would precipitate the measure he intends to avoid.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said that his State having been the first to adopt the Constitution, would be the last to do any act or countenance any calculated or having a tendency to lead to a separation of the States. [Applause.]

Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for the payment of invalid and other pensioners; also a bill for the support of the West Point Military Academy, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House, by 63 against 125, refused to lay on the table Mr. Grow's motion to reconsider the vote by which the committee on Agriculture's Homestead bill past last session referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then reconsidered the vote. The bill was then brought up for action.

Mr. Grow did not desire to discuss this measure, the principle involved having been familiar to the country for the past ten years. This bill avoids the prominent objections in President Buchanan's veto message. It does not propose to donate lands, but requires payment of \$10 for 160 acres. He might, if necessary, quote Jackson against Buchanan, to show that the former was of the opinion that the public lands should not be a source of Federal revenue. He moved the previous question under which operation the bill passed—132 against 76.

After some debate on other matters, the House went into committee and considered the Military Academy bill, which, as well as the previous bill, was passed.

The vote on the Homestead bill in that body was about the same as that on which the Pres. decried it last session, the opposition thereto being from the Southern members, including those from the prospectively seceding States.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

Senate—After prayer and the reading of the journal,

Mr. Latham presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, praying for the establishment of a daily overland mail, which was laid over for the present.

[Note.—Mr. Latham's memorial provides for carrying the entire letter mail by Pony Express and the residue of the mail to be divided between Mr. Butterfield and the daily route to run through San Jose and Placerville. The statistics exhibited show that it is the best mode of communication.

Mr. Cochran resolved to Mr. Cochran to refrain from further discussion on the question.

Mr. Cochran resumed. I deplore with all others, those testimonies either of approbation or censure from the galleries or the floor of this House, yet an excuse might be found in the character of the theme before us, which appeals to the emotions and feelings of all, however humble they may be in the Republic, but it is eminently proper that the rules of order be observed and the subject discussed with the gravity & sturdiness demanded, and that the American Congress, even in the pangs of dissolution, if it is to fall, should fall decently with its official robes gathered around it. I had not intended to even allude to the great principle which repose at the base of this question. It would be unwise and improper, but the allusions I have made were necessary in order that I might bring to the intelligence and heart of the gentleman from Florida considerations applicable to his own patriotic nature & constituency, which are common, general, and emphatic as is the great and glorious republic in which we live. I appealed to him on the grounds of common humanity. I appealed to him in the peril of a common country. I appealed to him by the memories of the past. I appealed to him by the prosperity and existence of the sovereign State of Florida, to remain on the table for the present.

Mr. Bigler moved to adjourn which was carried, and the Senate adjourned at quarter past 12.

House.—Mr. Morris, of Illinois, said it would be remembered that on Tuesday he sought to introduce a resolution concerning the perpetuity of the American Union. Since then he had been called upon by various members and requested to again present it. He therefore gave notice that he would do so on Monday.

Mr. Crawford appealed to Mr. Millon to withdraw his motion, so that a vote might be taken, to see whether it would be forced to be voted down, he hoped others would ask to be excused from voting thereon and proposed certain amendments.

Mr. Cobb, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to construe the meaning of the words "minimum price of the public lands,"

Mr. Branch had hoped that such bills would be withheld for the present, in order that a bill of amendment might be introduced.

Mr. Hawkins demanded the previous question on his motion for that purpose.

Mr. Millon moved to adjourn.

Mr. Crawford appealed to Mr. Millon to withdraw his motion, so that a vote might be taken, to see whether it would be forced to be voted down, he hoped others would ask to be excused from voting thereon and proposed certain amendments.

Mr. Cobb replied—I would for that purpose withdraw what he had offered, and everything he had left in the shape of bills, but until some conciliatory measure was offered, he would be other respects perform his duty.

Mr. Hawkins declared that he was not acting from impulse, but from a conviction of twenty years.

Messrs. Adrian and Underwood and others called him to order.

Mr. Adrian, amid confusion, said the committee ought to be settled to day. Mr. Adrian was called to order from the Southern side of the hall.

The question to adjourn was carried—104 against 92. The House had previously decided that it should be till Monday.

RICHMOND, Dec. 6.

John M. Britt has written a letter, which will soon appear, presenting his views as to the policy best calculated to preserve the Union. He suggests the passage of a law by Congress making it treason for any individual in the Northern States having full-fledged laws on their statute books, to aid in rescuing a slave under the fugitive slave law, and compelling any State refusing to surrender a fugitive slave to make full indemnity for such slave to his master.

Secretary Floyd writes to the Enquirer, holding the right of secession, but he would not exercise it until every means had been employed to preserve the Union. He favors a State convention.

At the banquet last night strong speeches were made in favor of the Union and generally favoring a convention of the border States. Mr. Britt opposed the right of secession, and advocated the right of law to be upheld without it.

Messrs. Adrian and Underwood and others called him to order.

Mr. Adrian, amid confusion, said the committee ought to be settled to day. Mr. Adrian was called to order from the Southern side of the hall.

The question to adjourn was carried—104 against 92. The House had previously decided that it should be till Monday.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Commonwealth v. Houghen, Kenton; affirmed.

Yecky's ex' et al. v. Esther et al., Crittenden; affirmed.

Tanner v. Manifice et al., Nicholas; affirmed.

Watson v. Tibbatts et al., Campbell; affirmed.

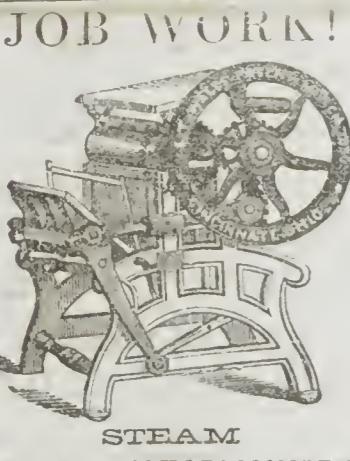
Hickman v. Hornsby, Shelby; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Yancey v. Smith, Madison; revived in name of administrator by consent and appears applied entered and continued.

Commonwealth v. Garrard; cross appeal granted and agreement filed.

Hobbs et al.



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responding Member of the Geological and Historical
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Geographical Society; Member of the Royal Society
of London; Paris, &c., &c. To which is added a Historical Sketch of 4000 years in Africa,
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Sept 31 w&t-wm.

DICK'S ACCOUNTANT

AND

DISPATCH PATENT.

The Inventor's Claims are acknowledged and pro-
tected by the Governments of Canada, the
United States, and Great Britain;

to all whom it may concern:

What I claim is, in my method of contrivance
of keeping accounts, and of whatever kind de-
scription, or variety, in printed form, by keeping the
statements of the several accounts standing in print-
er's type, or their equivalents, the type being so ar-
ranged in form as to admit of being readily and
quickly read, and particular care being taken in
arranging them under a charge, by the date
or time of the current of business transactions; so
that, when readjusted in such parts up to any given
date, and then read from the top, the whole of
the account will be at once visible, and the facts as
desired, and furthermore, based on this prin-
ciple, I also claim the device contrivance of
rendering or transmitting accounts in parties
or parts, when the several statements
so arranged, are read, thus, giving
the convenience of motion, by the medium
of transmission what it has; but the particular mode
of rendering accounts by the use of the Dispatch
Machine, constitutes the principal feature of
my invention. I claim, that the present is a first
and also the machine itself, embracing all its
forms and modes of operating, as indicated in de-
scribing it, either as a simple hand instrument, or as
propelled by steam, and in connection with
these forms, and modes of operating, I also
claim all other means and appliances substantially
as the same as those herein claimed or intended to be
claimed. With these claims fully acknowledged and
protected by the Government of Canada, the United
States, and Great Britain, and is now used in more
than three hundred Newspaper Offices. Its im-
mense value to banking and similar institutions will
be seen in a short time, and will make its appear-
ance soon. Merchants, especially in the great cities,
will be in a position to profit by its use. "Deeds of Right," or "Dispatch Machines," will also
receive due attention, when addressed either to
Rev. Robert Dick, of Buffalo, N. Y., or
to his Agent and Attorney, John J. Haines, London, England.

To "Lizx," in the Montreal Gazette of 1st
February, 1850, pronounces the "idea" of keeping
accounts in printed form, as a new invention, and
therefore tendered, and the assurance given, that
this gross absurdity is all that Mr. Dick has patented
in the domain of keeping accounts. His claims
have been entirely refuted, and the gross absurdity
of his claims stands in full evidence, and he is neither
nearly nor partially, neither directly nor in-
directly, neither explicitly nor symbolically, the
absolute monopolist of this article. He is also,
as all know as his claims, nationally read, after

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OFFICIAL

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department, V

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES HALL, a man, who killed and murdered one James B. Carter, late in the month of March, 1850, in the County of Caldwell, has fled from justice, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of said Williams, and his delivery to the jailor of Caldwell county, within one year from the date hereof.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Tho. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

May 26 w&t-wm

DESCRIPTION.

James Williams is about 6 feet in height; weighs about 150 pounds; very straight and well-formed; very dark-skinned; dark, straight hair, and very keen, piercing black eyes; general expression of countenance, bearing and deportment, like a soldier; very little talk; dressed in light clothes; but never drinks to excess; about 20 years of age. He usually goes well dressed, and presents a genteel appearance in his manners and address. He is now in Texas, and was heard from in Texas, and a few weeks ago.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department, V

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ISAAC HALL, and HENRY KING, who were confined in the State Prison in Montgomery county, under the charge of犯人, have escaped from said jail, and are now at large.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **One Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Isaac Hall and Henry King, and their delivery to the jailor of Montgomery county, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 15th day of November, A. D. 1850, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Tho. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

May 26 w&t-wm

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department, V

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that J. B. AMBLER, Esq., the Commissioner appointed to go to Frankfort to collect money in the Deposit Bank of Owensboro, has been captured in such a way as to take the oath of the President and Director of said bank that the sum he has paid in as capital stock **one hundred thousand dollars**, and in addition, **five thousand dollars** in Capital stock, and in dividends, and in principal and interest, to the amount of **one thousand dollars**, and the charter and the President and Director made oath that the same was paid in **one hundred thousand dollars** as capital stock.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of said Ambler, and his delivery to the jailor of Madison county, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 15th day of October, A. D. 1850, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
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By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

May 26 w&t-wm

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department, V

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that LEOPOLD KING, who did, on the 25th day of September last, kill and murder James Larkay, in the county of Madison, has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of said King, and his delivery to the jailor of Madison county, within one year from the date hereof.

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WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that LEOPOLD KING, who did, on the 25th day of September last, kill and murder James Larkay, in the county of Madison, has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

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